

# Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

The government paid \$22,610,128.31 to railroads for carrying mails during 1890.

Total railway earnings in the United States during 1890 are said to have been \$454,329,643.

The Kansas grade of wheat has been fixed at one degree higher for east grade than the Missouri grade.

The ballot reform bill, a modification of the Australian law, has passed both houses of the California legislature.

Kansas still leads by several points in the condition of her wheat crop, it being reported as 104, against 95 for Missouri, the next highest.

The "initiated" bum can get a drink, and therefore the whole prohibitory system is a howling fraud.—Emporia Republican.

Well, who do you suppose is going to negative your declaration?

Can it be that the Farmers' Alliance is to become a factor in New England politics? Jerry Simpson seems to be holding an even hand with Major McKinley as an attraction, whether or no.

A Kansas firm, Langtry & Son, of Strong City, are the lowest responsible bidders for the work of improving the entrance to the Galveston harbor. They will probably be awarded the contract.

It is figured that the United States has a mile of railroad for each 490 of population and each 23 miles of area, while the balance of the world has a mile for each 7,500 of population and 237 miles of area.

Kansas City is mad because the Denver papers insist that the west ought to stand by the original commercial congress organization in preference to the one called by the Kansas legislature for Kansas City.

A citizen of Leavenworth sneaks around a back alley and gets a drink of bug juice.—Emporia Republican.

"If citation" has a hankering after the stuff, he might better move to Topeka, where it is said they have been keeping it openly on tap for years.

The Capital defends the Republicanism of Senator Plumb and of the EAGLE. In the absence of a present possible collective acknowledgment, individual thanks are herewith tendered. The Capital presumably knows the difference between an honest kicker and an Alliance trimmer.

The Kansas City papers are urging Kansas papers to whack up and make a big show at Chicago. As that city so directly depends on the prosperity of Kansas for all that she is and all that she hopes to be, had it her people better put up a portion of the money for the proposed exhibit.

Kansas City, Mo., now says that Kansas state ought to make an exhibit at Chicago. As that city practically runs our state legislature, why didn't they see that an appropriation was made for Chicago at the same time the said body called a commercial congress for Kansas City's benefit.

Topeka will get the bulk of the sum total of the cost of the Botkin impeachment. There will be hundreds of witnesses and \$50,000 is a conservative estimate of the amount the dear people will pay for that job of Alliance, to say nothing of the sum spent on the Coffeyville investigation.

Chicago seems to be completely in the grip, or vice versa as you please. Two hundred deaths a day, mainly from that and kindred diseases, is indeed a fearful record. It appears to be more fatal there than at any other place in this country, owing doubtless to its humid and chilly atmosphere.

Forty million bushels of wheat in Kansas this year, is the prediction, and the prospects are that Kansas farmers will receive the best prices for their products this year than they have ever had. Put these prospects into one, and what is to prevent unprecedented material prosperity throughout the state?

The heaviest exports of cotton in any one year took place during the twelve months ended August 31, 1890—the close of the last cotton crop year—when they aggregated 4,987,896 bales. The crop of that year was the largest of any ever produced, except that of last year, which exceeded it by something like 300,000 bales.

The Coffeyville investigation turns out to be a lucky thing for the Republican party, as everybody who had any sense knew it would. The party lost many votes on account of the charges made by the Alliance, and its dynamite coadjutors that the Republican party was responsible for a species of outrage only, resorted to by secret communistic organizations.

Does Italy pretend by her hasty action to intimate that we have not the national right to kill our own citizens, and in such numbers as the peace and good of our society demands? The Mafia murderers were American citizens. Would not it show greater statesmanship upon the part of the king of Italy if he would send over and have naturalized installments of such elements as he would like disposed of with neatness and dispatch?

Gov-Senator Hill, of New York, is still being severely criticised by his own party as well as by his political opponents, for holding to the governor's office since being elected to the senate. But the governor-senator can offer several plausible excuses, from a personal standpoint, for so doing. In the first place he was elected governor for two years, and his term does not end for nine months yet. Second, the salary of governor in New York is \$10,000 a year, while that of senator is but \$5,000—a moving consideration with most people. Third, the governor of New York is a much more potent political factor in that state than a United States senator, and the governor is strictly in politics. The governor, being human, there are quite enough reasons for his actions in the premises, don't you think?

Twenty years ago there were but fifty-five Japanese in the United States; ten years ago only 142. The figures for this census have not been given out, but at the same ratio there can hardly be more than 175; nor is even this growth a real growth, the few here being mere transients—diplomats, students and jugglers, all anxious to get away. That is to say, that is their history and characteristics in the past. A steamer from Japan arrived in San Francisco one day last week with forty-six Japs on board; ten days before that forty-eight arrived at that port. Whether these ninety-four have come simply as tourists or with a view to remaining had not been ascertained, but they may if they choose. The restrictions put upon the Chinese do not apply to the Japs, and Frisco is a bit alarmed at the unprecedented arrivals in such close succession, which would indicate that the Japanese are no more desirable for citizens than their neighbors of the Flowery Kingdom.

An exchange, in speaking of the New Orleans affair, remarks that "those papers which are still scared about the Mafia and what it will do, should turn back through their files to May 6, 1886, and follow up the history of the Chicago anarchists from that time till November 1888, when the leaders of the murderous outlaws were hanged or committed to Joliet. The Italian menace is not one threatening as was this red-mouthed and red-handed mob, and yet no summary vengeance was necessary to put it to sleep." While the comparison of the two events, per se, may bear out that idea, there is yet a very great difference in the potentiality of the two. Formidable and threatening as the Chicago affair appeared for a time, it never at any time had the sympathy or support from any foreign country or government, while the New Orleans incident already threatens to involve the good feeling, if not the peace between the United States and Italy.

Science is making some no less wonderful discoveries now than has been its wont at any period. One of the most marvelous was the recently ascertained fact that the air above us is filled with caverns and great holes, just as the earth and sea are. The discovery was made a short time ago by a couple of aeronauts of Paris who undertook a voyage of some distance by balloon. They had reached an altitude of 6,000 feet when the balloon suddenly entered one of these aerial caverns and suddenly fell as if dropped over a precipice, going down to within fifty or one hundred feet of the earth before the bottom of the cavern was reached. This presents a new and entirely unlooked for complication in the development of aerial navigation, though it is thought that it can be provided for by ballasting the air ships with a view to meeting such contingencies by unloading the ballast.

A striking illustration of the extent of foreign population possessed by the larger American cities is furnished by the census showing Chicago's vote in last fall's election. The naturalized vote of that city was as follows: German, 33,002; Irish, 29,253; Swedish, 6,864; English, 5,620; Canadian, 4,402; Bohemian, 3,447; Norwegian, 2,998; Polish, 2,774; Scotch, 1,810; Austrian, 1,907; Danish, 1,267; Russian, 960; Hollanders, 911; Italian, 686; Swiss, 628; French, 547; Hungarian, 169; other foreigners, 402; making a total of 88,500 out of a total vote of 172,736, or more than 50 per cent of the whole. The proportion of foreign population is larger in Chicago than in any other city in this country, though in several others, and some of the largest cities the foreign element is large enough to exert a controlling influence in local politics and government.

The following from the editorial columns of the Lawrence Journal if true, and we have no right to doubt—something of a revelation to very many plain people who are not onto everything that is going on in the political world. The Journal says:

The great Coffeyville dynamite investigation, by which a most heinous crime was to be located at the door of the Republican tent, has degenerated into a factional squabble among the local politicians at Topeka, and the main question at issue at the present is as to whether or not Judge Webb tried to bulldoze Governor Humphrey into making him a judge of a Shawnee county court. This is no doubt, a very important question but there is serious doubt if the state can afford to pay \$25,000 to have it settled.

Gen. Greeley desires to be relieved from the head of the weather bureau, and the newspaper punsters has seized the incident at which to fire jokes of limitless variety touching the vagaries of the weather. However, Gen. Greeley has done much to bring the signal service up to its present standard; for, while not infallible in its forecasts, it has made wonderful progress in that direction until now it has come to be all but indispensable to the commercial and agricultural interests of the country. The service will pass from the control of the war department to that of agriculture, July 1, though it is doubtful that the change will be for the best interests of the service or the country.

We shall see whether a Kansas daily cannot be purchased on a railroad in Kansas when asked for. We have stood the injustice and discrimination for years, and if the news agents are bigger than railroad managers it is time to make a great big kick.—Capital.

The trouble is, or has been, as we have found it, the news companies are entrenched in an iron-bound contract and the railway officials have no more control over them than they do of the express companies who use the same lines. We know of one instance in which the president of a road failed in an effort of his own motion, on his own line, to force a news company to handle a newspaper which the patrons of the road were daily calling for but could not get.

The State Agricultural Society of Kansas, for which, by the way, the state is in no sense responsible, except that the legislature kindly pays its big printing bills, have been holding a meeting for the purpose of levying some kind of a tax, pro rata, on the counties of Kansas, to defray the expenses of an exhibit in Chicago two years hence. The job of levying will be pastime compared to the work of collecting. We suggest that the board also appoint some commissioners and fix their salaries.

Those who have been reading the Times during the past six months need no assurance that the paper is not in harmony with the Republican party.—Leavenworth Times.

So we suspect. The Times never was famed for excessive harmoniousness or of being prodigal of sweet concord, as doubtless many live as well as dead politicians stand ready to attest. Hardly had the announcement been made that Anthony had gone over to the Alliance before the news came sweeping down on the next day of wind that there was a split between Whiskers and Socks, and that Sam Wood and Peter Piper Elder were in a row.

The first marshal of New York makes a strange statement in regard to the trouble of convicting firebugs. He had been steadily trying for four weeks to get two men convicted against whom there was the most positive evidence of arson in the first degree. The marshal says:

"One of them, who set fire to his clothing store, where he also lived, to get \$5,350 insurance on \$3,000 worth of goods, was not convicted because two of the jurors did not want to establish a precedent, as they may get into trouble themselves."

The reduction of the sugar duty to take effect April 1 implies a saving of about \$50,000,000 a year to the people.—Globe-Democrat.

Yes, implies such saving, but practically adds that amount to the burden of tax which the people must pay; else it must be admitted that the tariff is a tax, which has been persistently denied by the G. D. and those of its way of thinking. But the promised reduction in the price of sugar to consumers is an event yet to transpire—it has not come to pass.

The census bulletin shows that Blair's state and its neighbors, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont are not the only states that have a falling away in the school enrollment. The loss is from 7 to 10 per cent, while they increase in population. The statement is surprising and almost alarming. It may be necessary, from this showing to have ex-Senator Blair recalled from China in the interest of education in his own state and section.

THE ADAMS AND COUCH TRAGEDY.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., March 30, '91. To the Editor of the Eagle:

In Sunday's EAGLE I was pleased with your comment upon the address of J. C. Adams, before sentence was passed. Nearly every one who read your article expressed gratification of the fair and favorable comment. The truth of the matter is, no honest fair-minded person, who has been here, questions the integrity of any part of Adams' address, none except those he referred to as the old Seminole Town company, and their purchased allies, who from the most sinister motives and purposes joined issue with them, think the verdict anything less than an outrage, and express their astonishment, at the verdict, the charge to the jury as reported to us, and the remarks of the court in overruling the motion for a new trial.

Adams, as he admits, was in the territory before the opening day, but that he went out and came in, as he persistently says, on the legal hour and day. To say the least, he makes a better showing of integrity and correctness, than either of those contending for the land in controversy. That a conspiracy existed and still exists, its object being to terrorize, and thus compel Adams to accede to their terms and conditions, cannot be denied, nor is it questioned by truthful citizens of this place, that the very act of W. L. Couch, which resulted in the unfortunate tragedy, was a part and parcel of the plan of the conspirators, whereby it was intended, and expected, to drive Adams to terms, thus the unfortunate W. L. Couch was caused to do, what otherwise he would not have done. What you say of Adams, not possessing above medium talent, is certainly true. It is also true, his temperament is such as should commend him to respect and not an exacting spirit of vindictive feeling from any source, viewing his case in fairness and truth, to a very great extent the same can and should be said of the victim of the unfortunate tragedy. W. L. Couch, for he did not possess more than an equal degree of natural talent with Adams, while greatly inferior in point of acquired information and education. The writer of this would not detract a scintilla from his merits. All know full well who were acquainted with him, that he was a man of high character, and of a nature that evinced, designing men could flatter and manipulate to the extent of causing him to believe he was almost superhuman, and could accomplish anything he undertook, and right here let it be said, it is this class of men, who from sinister designs, motives of greedy gain, caused the poor unfortunate Couch to venture upon the rash and utterly unjustifiable work that resulted in his untimely death. Couch was an uneducated man, who had spent much of his time with men of wild, adventurous habits, should have been influenced by those of his associates here who had enjoyed better advantages against rash and superfluous display, but they did not. All during the latter part of April, May and June, 1890, while Couch was in the city as mayor, W. L. Couch could be seen with revolvers strapped around him, when, if his advisers and associates had done their duty by the poor unfortunate man, instead of encouraging such foolish, absurd display, they would have caused him to abandon it. Well, may it be said, and will be supported by the best citizens of Oklahoma City, that the death of W. L. Couch and the consequent trouble of J. C. Adams is to a greater degree chargeable to the conspirators referred to by Adams, than to anything else.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF IT.

The Atchison Globe says the "Kansas City people frankly admit that the forthcoming commercial congress is for the purpose of pulling Kansas City out of a hole." It is a fact that such is the object, and there is no other such as Kansas City will get fooled. No one is paying any particular attention to the "congress" except Kansas City and fellows who expect to live for a week at the expense of the city. The latter will not spend a cent when they get there nor for the benefit of the city when they get home nor will they be over grateful for what they get. The "commercial congress" is a great fake.

Mixed Pickles.

The daughter of Prince Napoleon married her mother's brother, Prince Amadeo, who died in 1890. She has a son by him and is about to marry her second cousin, Prince Roland Bonaparte, whose first wife was the daughter of M. Blanc, the famous gambler. The king of Italy is the uncle of Princess Letitia, who is the daughter of his sister and the wife of his brother.

FROM TOPELOHAMPO.

The Productions, Railroad Chances, the Ditch, Health, etc.

ON THE RIO DEL FUERTE, }  
March 14, 1891. }

To the Editor of the Eagle:

In my previous letters I have said nothing of the cotton, coffee, rice, coconuts, pine apple, castor bean, and other subproducts of this country, which, upon investigation, I find to be quite considerable. But what bids fair to be the leading and most profitable production is the sugar industry. About the time our Kansas party moved here Mr. Edward Lyan, an extensive sugar-grower and manufacturer from the Hawaiian Islands, was here at the colony, making investigations in regard to the colony and the capabilities of this (Sinaloa) country for the production of sugar cane. He was so well pleased with the principles of the organization—being an earnest co-operator himself—that he became a member and subscribed \$1,000 to the "improvement fund." He stayed here several weeks and made tests of the different manufactures and pronounced the cane 2 per cent richer in saccharine matter than the cane raised in the Hawaiian Islands. Beginning at 10 per cent by the 12th of January, increasing to 20 per cent in April and decreasing to 10 per cent by the 12th of July, making 10 per cent greater than the cane raised in the Hawaiian Islands. He also saw the Sprinkles Sandwich Island production, and the season for harvesting one month longer. While here he closed a contract with Don Zachariah Ochoa, a large owner of land and peons, to put up a sugar factory at a cost of \$50,000, to be in operation by July 1, 1892. Ochoa to guarantee 10,000 acres of cane and Lyan to manufacture it for one-half of the product for ten years. Of course Ochoa has nearly that amount of acres in cane already, but only manufactures "panache," or the common raw brown sugar, which sells at wholesale for \$3 per cargo of 400 pounds. According to Mr. Lyan's estimate the yield will be from three to five tons of refined sugar to the acre, which never brings less than 5 cents per pound at wholesale. With our appliances one man can tend to 200 acres of cane, besides a small tract in fruits, vegetable, and other products as easily as he could tend to forty acres of corn in Kansas.

Mr. Lyan has become quite wealthy in the sugar business in the Hawaiian Islands, but, having taken a decided liking to the climate and soil of the loosing side, he has no desire to live there any longer, and will move to Topolobampo with his family in a short time. In a letter to the management here a few days ago, he informs them that since his return to San Francisco—where he now lives—he has purchased a steamer of 200 tons capacity to ply between Topolobampo, Guaymas, La Paz, Mazatlan, San Diego, San Francisco and other gulf and Pacific coast ports in the interest of the colony, and to become the property of the colony as soon as the territory is opened. He expects Mr. Owen will have arrangements completed, and will be here with the April party to begin operations on the railroad, which will be known hereafter as the Mexican Western. But we are in no haste about the railroad, and we are not in a hurry to open months, too busy with the work we have in hand, that of irrigation. With this we are progressing to the satisfaction of all concerned. Never in my life time have I seen so many people working and attending to the duties of the colony as we have here, and with such kind, good feeling towards each other, as the men and women engaged in this enterprise. It is something to be proud of. Here are about 400 people, without even the semblance of what is termed law, or any restrictive government, and yet all are so industrious and with such kind, good feeling towards each other, as the men and women engaged in this enterprise. It is something to be proud of. Here are about 400 people, without even the semblance of what is termed law, or any restrictive government, and yet all are so industrious and with such kind, good feeling towards each other, as the men and women engaged in this enterprise. It is something to be proud of. 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